

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS
ARE ATTACHED:
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PAO 0042 88

PAO 0224 88

PAO 0271 88

PAO 0376 88

PAO 0389 88

PAO 0387 88

FR 4397X 88

SUBJECT: Yale Political Union

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
ROUTING SLIP

TO:

		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIALS
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3	EXDIR				
4	D/ICS				
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9	Chm/NIC				
10	GC				
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12	Compt				
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SUSPENSE _____
Date

Remarks

STAT
ER 88-4397X

Executive Secretary
30 Nov '88
Date

3637 (10-81)

P-309-1r

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
ROUTING SLIP

TO:

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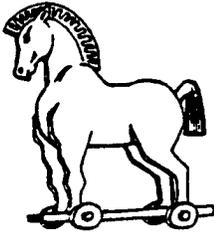
STAT

ER 88-4397X

[Signature]
Executive Secretary
30 Nov '88

Date

3637 (10-81)



The times are out of joint, O cursed spite,
That ever I was born to set them right. (Shakespeare)
But what is worse, on me has fallen Cassandra's curse.
(James D. Bales)

11-20-88

Trust not the horse,
Cassandra cried!

James D. Bales,

Executive Registry

88-4397X

William H. Webster, Director
CIA
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Webster:

Please send me a copy of your talk before the Yale Political Union which was mentioned in the press Nov. 18. It quoted you as saying that glasnot has not reduced, but may have increased, the Soviet threat to the U.S.

I am enclosing a statement from Gorbachev which shows what he thinks of us. It is clear that he thinks we are an evil empire. They identify the bourgeoisie, capitalism and imperialism as the same evil force, and he said we are the center of imperialism. Notice that he says Marx's statement, about the idol, is more relevant today than it was in the 19th century. He was talking to his comrades, not to us, when he said it but they printed it and they know we can read. They must feel that we shall be blind^{ed} by illusions and not believe that he views us in this manner. We have been blind many times in the past.

Cordially yours,

James D. Bales

P.S. Years ago I compiled a book called : J. EDGAR HOOVER SPEAKS CONCERNING COMMUNISM.



P-309-1R

Communists Use The Trojan Horse

Georgi Dimitroff was General Secretary of the Communist International. In 1935 at the Seventh World Congress of the Comintern, he declared: "Comrades, you remember the ancient tale of the capture of Troy. Troy was inaccessible to the armies attacking her, thanks to her impregnable walls. And the attacking army, after suffering many sacrifices, was unable to achieve victory until with the aid of the famous Trojan horse it managed to penetrate to the very heart of the enemy's camp.

"We revolutionary workers, it appears to me, should not be shy about using the same tactics with regard to our fascist foe, who is defending himself against the people with the help of a living wall of his cutthroats.

"He who fails to understand the necessity of using such tactics in the case of fascism, he who regards such an approach as 'humiliating,' may be a most excellent comrade, but if you will allow me to say so, he is a windbag and not a revolutionary, he will be unable to lead the masses to the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship." (The United Front, p. 52) Communists view not only Hitler as a fascist but also the United States; and other non-Communist countries in Europe.

Quoting Lenin, Bertram D. Wolfe said that although they are always at war with us, "in the unending war, there can be frequent pauses, indeed must be pauses. The ideology gives its possessors the wisdom to know when pauses are necessary, the pride to 'crawl in the mud on your belly' without a sense of humiliation, the skill to 'keep a clear line for maneuvering,' for 'renewing the attack' when that becomes possible lest you lose all you have gained, for 'using treaties as a means of gaining strength,' bringing up 'fresh forces,' obtaining a 'better rather than a worse peace as a respite for another war,' a 'breathing spell.'" (An Ideology In Power, p. 354. The quoted expressions are from Lenin's Collected Works, 1962, Vol. VII)

Trust not the horse, Cassandra cried, but the Trojans trusted the horse and lost their city, their freedom and many lost their lives. Trust not the Communists, we cry, but many trust the horse and think that the horse is something other than what it is. The only time that many will not trust the Communists is when they say they are Communists. In denying that they are Communists, and will act like Communists, they are denying the sincerity of the Communists who say they are Communists. Reality teaches us that the only sense in which we should trust the Communists is we should trust that they are Communists. Fred Schwarz has a book whose title says we can trust them to be Communists. When we believe they are Communists we are then in a position to know their mind, goals, strategy, tactics and view of morality. If we believe that they are something other than Communists, we shall continue to lose the struggle for freedom.

**Mikhail
GORBACHEV**

**Selected
Speeches
and
Articles**

Second Updated Edition



Progress Publishers

Moscow

1987

member of society, the dignity of the individual, and true humanism. Socialism is a realistic option open to all humanity, an example projected into the future.

Socialism sprang up and was built in countries which were far from being economically and socially advanced at that time and which differed greatly from one another in mode of life and their historical and national traditions. Each one of them advanced to the new social system along its own way, confirming Marx's prediction about the infinite variations and gradations of the same economic basis in its concrete manifestations.

The way was neither smooth nor simple. It was exceedingly difficult to rehabilitate a backward or ruined economy, to teach millions of people to read and write, to provide them with a roof over their heads, with food and free medical aid. The very novelty of the social tasks, the ceaseless military, economic, political, and psychological pressure of imperialism, the need for tremendous efforts to ensure defence—all this could not but influence the course of events, their character, and the rate at which the socio-economic programmes and transformations were carried into effect. Nor were mistakes in politics and various subjectivist deviations avoided.

But such is life; it always manifests itself in diverse contradictions, sometimes quite unexpected ones. The other point is much more important: socialism has demonstrated its ability to resolve social problems on a fundamentally different basis than previously, namely a collectivist one; it has brought the countries to higher levels of development, and has given the working people a dignified and secure life.

Socialism is continuously improving social relations, multiplying its achievements purposefully, setting an example which is becoming more and more influential and attractive, and demonstrating the real humanism of the socialist way of life. By so doing, it is erecting an increasingly reliable barrier to the ideology and policy of war and militarism, reaction and force, to all forms of inhumanity, and is actively furthering social progress. It has grown into a powerful moral and material force, and has shown what opportunities are opening for modern civilisation.

The course of social progress is closely linked with anti-colonial revolutions, national liberation movements, the renaissance of many countries, and the emergence of dozens of new ones.

Having won political independence, they are working hard to overcome backwardness, poverty, and sometimes extreme privation—the entire painful legacy of their past enslavement. Formerly the victims of imperialist policy, deprived of all rights, they are now making history themselves.

Social progress is expressed in the development of the *international communist and working-class movement* and in the growth of the new massive democratic movement of our time, including the anti-war and anti-nuclear movement. It is apparent, too, in the polarisation of the political forces of the capitalist world, notably in the USA, the centre of imperialism. Here, progressive tendencies are forcing their way forward through a system of monopolistic totalitarianism, and are exposed to the continuous pressure of organised reactionary forces, including their enormous propaganda machine which floods the world with stupefying misinformation.

Marx compared progress in exploitative society to "that hideous pagan idol, who would not drink the nectar but from the skulls of the slain."¹ He said: "In our days everything seems pregnant with its contrary. Machinery, gifted with the wonderful power of shortening and fructifying human labour, we behold starving and overworking it. The new-fangled sources of wealth, by some strange weird spell, are turned into sources of want. The victories of art seem bought by the loss of character. At the same pace that mankind masters nature, man seems to become enslaved to other men or to his own infamy. Even the pure light of science seems unable to shine but on the dark background of ignorance. All our invention and progress seem to result in endowing material forces with intellectual life, and in stultifying human life into a material force."²

Marx's analysis is striking in its historical sweep, accuracy, and depth. It has, indeed, become still more relevant with regard to bourgeois reality of the 20th century than it was in the 19th century. On the one hand, the swift advance of sci-

¹ K. Marx, "The Future Results of British Rule in India", in: K. Marx and F. Engels, *Selected Works* in three volumes, Vol. One, 1976, p. 499.

² K. Marx, "Speech at the Anniversary of the People's Paper", in: K. Marx and F. Engels, *Selected Works* in three volumes, Vol. One, p. 500.

ence and technology has opened up unprecedented possibilities for mastering the forces of nature and improving the conditions of the life of man. On the other, the "enlightened" 20th century is going down in history as a time marked by such outgrowths of imperialism as the most devastating wars, an orgy of militarism and fascism, genocide, and the destitution of millions of people. Ignorance and obscurantism go hand in hand in the capitalist world with outstanding achievements of science and culture. That is the society we are compelled to be neighbours of, and we must look for ways of cooperation and mutual understanding. Such is the command of history.

The progress of humanity is also directly connected with the *scientific and technological revolution*. It matured slowly and gradually, and then, in the final quarter of the century, gave the start to a gigantic increase of man's material and spiritual possibilities. These are of a twofold nature. There is a qualitative leap in humanity's productive forces. But there is also a qualitative leap in means of destruction, in the military sphere, "endowing" man for the first time in history with the physical capacity for destroying all life on earth.

The facets and consequences of the scientific and technological revolution differ in different socio-political systems. Capitalism of the 1980s, the capitalism of the age of electronics and information science, computers and robots, is throwing more millions of people, including young and educated people, out of jobs. Wealth and power are being increasingly concentrated in the hands of a few. Militarism is thriving on the arms race greatly, and also strives gradually to gain control over the political levers of power. It is becoming the ugliest and the most dangerous monster of the 20th century. Because of its efforts, the most advanced scientific and technical ideas are being converted into weapons of mass destruction.

Before the developing countries the scientific and technological revolution is setting this most acute question: are they to enjoy the achievements of science and technology in full measure in order to gain strength for combating neocolonialism and imperialist exploitation, or will they remain on the periphery of world development? The scientific and technological revolution shows in bold relief that many socio-economic problems impeding progress in that part of the world are unresolved.

Socialism has everything it needs to place modern science and technology at the service of the people. But it would be wrong to think that the scientific and technological revolution is creating no problems for socialist society. Experience shows that its advance involves improvement of social relations, a change of mentality, the forging of a new psychology, and the acceptance of dynamism as a way and a rule of life. It calls insistently for a continuous reassessment and streamlining of the prevailing patterns of management. In other words, the scientific and technological revolution not only opens up prospects, but also sets higher demands on the entire organisation of the internal life of countries and international relations. Certainly, scientific and technological progress cannot abolish the laws of social development or the social purpose and content of such development. But it exercises a tremendous influence on all the processes that are going on in the world, on its contradictions.

It is quite obvious that the two socio-economic systems differ substantially in their readiness and in their capacity to comprehend and resolve the problems that arise.

Such is the world we are living in on the threshold of the third millennium. It is a world full of hope, because people have never before been so amply equipped for the further development of civilisation. But it is also a world overburdened with dangers and contradictions, which prompts the thought that this is perhaps the most alarming period in history.

The first and most important group of contradictions in terms of humanity's future is connected with the *relations between countries of the two systems, the two formations*. These contradictions have a long history. Since the Great October Revolution in Russia and the split of the world on the social-class principle, fundamental differences have emerged both in the assessment of current affairs and in the views concerning the world's social perspective.

Capitalism regarded the birth of socialism as an "error" of history which must be "rectified". It was to be rectified at any cost, by any means, irrespective of law and morality: by armed intervention, economic blockade, subversive activity, sanctions and "punishments", or rejection of all cooperation. But nothing could interfere with the consolidation of the new system and its historical right to live.

PAO 88-0387

14 November 1988

JUDGE:

Kingman Brewster, Jr., a Yale graduate who later became President of Yale University, died on 8 November 1988. Mr. Brewster led Yale from 1963 to 1977 during an especially tumultuous period for American education in general and Yale in particular.

His accomplishments included increasing minority enrollment and admitting women students. He wrote, in a letter to the faculty: "We have not only protected, but we have encouraged controversy and have indulged dissent, no matter how extreme, whether by students, faculty and visitors."

On 16 November, you will be addressing the Yale Political Union. Because you may wish to make some reference to Kingman Brewster, Jr. and the tradition of active political involvement he represents, we have attached the obituary that appeared in the Washington Post.

Bill Baker

Attachment:
As Stated

DCI/PAO/WMB/ [redacted]
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Distribution:

- Orig. - DCI
- 1 - D/PAO [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted] [redacted]
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- 1 - [redacted] (Chrono)



P-309-1R
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C8 WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1988 . . . R 4

OBITUARIES

Ex-President of Yale Kingman Brewster Dies

By Bart Barnes
Washington Post Staff Writer

Kingman Brewster Jr., 69, president of Yale University from 1963 to 1977 and U.S. ambassador to Great Britain from 1977 to 1981, died of a brain hemorrhage yesterday at a hospital near Oxford, England.

Mr. Brewster's presidency at Yale coincided with a period of turbulence and controversy on college campuses across the nation, and as head of the university he became an outspoken advocate of students' right to dissent and a harsh critic of U.S. involvement in the war in Vietnam.

His position at the helm of one of America's oldest and most prestigious universities helped make his comments widely quoted in the press and on television, and his candor and bluntness often drew the wrath of high government officials and Yale alumni.

Vice President Spiro T. Agnew called for his resignation in 1970 following Mr. Brewster's comment that he was "skeptical of the ability of black revolutionaries to achieve a fair trial anywhere in the United States," and his trip to Washington with 1,200 Yale antiwar demonstrators.

When President Carter named him ambassador to Great Britain in 1977, Mr. Brewster is said to have joked privately that his resignation as Yale president probably was worth \$100 million to the university's fund-raising efforts.

In his four years as ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Brewster is said to have had good relations with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and he traveled widely on speaking trips about the country. He received 11 honorary degrees from British universities in this period. But he was not the newsmaker that he was while at Yale.

At his death Mr. Brewster was master of University College at Oxford, the oldest of the 20 colleges

had held that post since 1986.

A native of Longmeadow, Mass., Mr. Brewster grew up in Boston, and he entered Yale as an undergraduate in 1937. As editor of the Yale Daily News, he attacked Yale's exclusive senior societies, and he turned down membership in the most prestigious, Skull and Bones, by hiding in a basement lavatory when its members sought to inform him of his selection.

As a senior, he fought with university President Charles Seymour, a leading internationalist, by leading the isolationist America First chapter on campus.

Upon graduation he came to Washington to work in the office of Inter-American Affairs, which was then headed by Nelson Rockefeller.

In 1942, Mr. Brewster joined the Navy and served as an aviator on antisubmarine patrols in the North and South Atlantic until the end of World War II.

After the war, he enrolled at Harvard Law School, where he was treasurer and editor of the Law Review and graduated magna cum laude. Later he worked in Paris as an assistant to a special representative to the Marshall Plan, the U.S.-financed program for the economic recovery of postwar Europe.

He joined the faculty of Harvard Law School in 1950, and in 1953, at 34, he was named a full professor. At Harvard, Mr. Brewster lectured occasionally in the department of economics and served in the graduate school of public administration.

While teaching at Harvard, Mr. Brewster spent his summers on Martha's Vineyard, where one of his neighbors was A. Whitney Griswold, then the president of Yale.

At Griswold's behest, Mr. Brewster resigned from Harvard in 1960 to become provost at Yale, the highest educational officer of the university after the president and the supervisor of faculty members and educational budgets.

Griswold died in April 1963. Mr. Brewster, with his easy charm, tall athletic good looks and patrician New England background, seemed a logical choice to succeed him. He was named acting president, and was offered the job on a permanent basis six months later.

It would turn out that Mr. Brewster's stewardship would cover one of the most dramatic periods of change in American higher education, and at Yale in particular. Mr. Brewster would become a public symbol of what some thought to be an enlightened educator and others considered to be a craven college administrator giving in to the demands of militant students.

He appeared on the cover of Newsweek magazine and was a frequent guest on television news programs. Garry Trudeau, a 1969 Yale graduate, included him in his comic strip "Doonesbury" under the name of "King."

This was the time of rising demands and expectations by black students, it was the period when the postwar baby boom children were entering college, and it was the era of antidraft and antiwar demonstrations.

Mr. Brewster appointed a new admissions director, who recruited blacks and other minorities aggressively while sharply cutting back on the admission rate of alumni sons. In 1969, for the first time in 268 years, Yale began admitting women undergraduates.

When the federal government announced in 1969 that students receiving federal aid faced cutoffs if they violated criminal laws during student disruptions, the university announced that it would not treat students receiving federal funds differently from other students.

"We have not only protected, but we have encouraged controversy and have indulged dissent, no matter how extreme, whether by students, faculty and visitors," Mr. Brewster said in a letter to the

He resisted requests that he discipline assistant history professor Staughton Lynd and university chaplain William Sloan Coffin Jr. after they visited Hanoi in 1965. In 1970, Mr. Brewster made Yale facilities available to about 12,000 demonstrators who converged on New Haven, Conn., to protest the murder trial of black activist Bobby Seale and other Black Panther leaders in the slaying of Black Panther Alex Rackley.

In a 1977 interview with The Washington Post, Mr. Brewster said of that period, "This was a time when the generation gap was real and not a metaphorical phenomenon The activist students were sure that the university was a tool of the military-industrial complex, and the conservative parents were sure that the university was just a tool of the radic-libs."

In 1977, after Carter appointed Mr. Brewster ambassador, The Observer newspaper of London interviewed him at Winthrop House, the ambassadorial residence in London.

"The ambassador, sipping a Heineken beer on the terrace, was graceful, humorous at times, and, though he doesn't take himself seriously, plainly a man to be taken seriously by others," the interviewer wrote.

Survivors include his wife, the former Mary Louise Phillips, and five children.



Distribution:

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- 1 - DDCI
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- 1 - D/PAO
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - PAO Registry
- 1 - PAO Ames
- 1 - MED (Subject)

14 November 1988

STAT

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

FROM: William M. Baker
Director, Public Affairs Office

SUBJECT: Trip to New Haven, Connecticut to Address
the Yale Political Union

1. This is background information for your trip to New Haven, Connecticut to have dinner at Mory's, address the Yale Political Union, and attend a student reception on Wednesday, 16 November. I will accompany you on the trip and remain throughout the program. Yale University Security Phone: (203) 432-4400.

2. Dinner at Mory's Restaurant: You are asked to be at Mory's Restaurant, 306 York Street at 6:30 p.m. where you will be met by President of the Yale Political Union, Larry Friedman, and Vice President, David Stemerman, and escorted to your table for a private dinner with the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Dr. H. Bradford Westerfield | Professor, Political Science
(See tab for Dr. Westerfield's article on the relationship between the academic and intelligence communities) |
| Larry Friedman | Political Science major, Class of '90 |
| David Stemerman | History major, Class of '90 |
| Ed Washecka (WASHCKCA) | Class of '90 |
| Kevin Kordana | Political Science/Economics major, Class of '91 |
| John Wertheim | History major, Class of '90 |
| Rachel Timoner | Political Science major, Class of '91 |
| John Malis | Class of '91 |
| Kimberly Gully | Political Science major, Class of '90 |
| Jason Kaune (KONNEE) | History major, Class of '90 |
| Alana Black | Philosophy major, Class of '91 |
| William M. Baker | |

(See tab for additional biographical data.)

Dinner will adjourn at approximately 7:30 p.m.

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P-309-1R

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3. Arrangements for Your Address of the Yale Political Union:

Larry Friedman and David Stemerman will escort you to Sterling, Sheffield and Strathcona Hall (SSS #114), where you will have approximately 20 minutes free time in a private room prior to the program. (See tab for map of campus.) At approximately 8:00 p.m. President Friedman will open the meeting, announce the student reception following the program and introduce you. You are scheduled to speak on "Intelligence and National Security" at 8:15 p.m. The suggested format is 30 minutes of remarks followed by 30 minutes of questions and answers which will be moderated by the speaker of the Union, John Wertheim. Both Union members will remain with you on stage. A podium and microphone will be available on the dais in this auditorium-style room. DCI Security will tape your remarks for the Agency's historical files.

Audience: We have just learned that the program is open only to members of the Yale Political Union and faculty members. Approximately 95% of the audience will be undergraduates, however a few members of the Union are graduate students.

Demonstrations: Yale University will permit silent protesters inside the auditorium, but a disruptive group would be moved out. However, we do not know of any organized demonstrations for your visit. According to Chief Dorfman of the Yale Police, the University has frequent demonstrations, but most of these have been against apartheid and recently the Dean of the School of Organization and Management. (See tab for background information.) The Agency recruiter did not have demonstrators during his visit several weeks ago.

Media Coverage: The Yale paper, THE DAILY NEWS, and the Yale radio station will cover your speech. THE NEW HAVEN REGISTER and THE NEW HAVEN CHRONICLE are expected to be present as well as the local TV station WTNH, an ABC affiliate, and several local radio stations. Although THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WALL STREET JOURNAL will receive the press release, we do not know whether a reporter will be sent. The media will be seated in the front row to your left facing the audience. Although the students ask most of the questions in the Q & A session, the media may participate. Following your talk there will be an opportunity for a brief meeting with the press in attendance in a room adjacent to the auditorium.

Background Information: The Yale Political Union has a membership of 900 and is the largest student organization at Yale. The cost of a membership is \$15. Since its founding in 1934 by Dean Acheson and McGeorge Bundy, it has evolved into a national forum for nonpartisan political discussion. Union guests have included President Reagan, former President Jimmy Carter, Vice President Bush, Caspar Weinberger, and Stansfield Turner. Other speakers in the Union's program this fall have included President of the Communist Party Gus Hall, Chairman of the Republican Party Frank Fahrenkopf, US Attorney for New York Rudolph Giuliani, ACLU Chairman Ira Glasser, and Congressman Stephen J. Solarz. Later this year former Chief Justice Warren Burger and former Associate Justice Lewis Powell are scheduled to speak.

A panel of representatives of the PLO, Arab League, and the Israeli right-of-center party the Likud --Prime Minister Shamir's party-- will debate at the Yale Law School Auditorium on the same evening of your address. The law school auditorium is a block from the location where you will be appearing.

4. Arrangements for the Student Reception: You will be escorted by Larry Friedman and David Stemerman to the student reception across the street in the Common Room of the Silliman College. The reception is scheduled to begin at 9:30 p.m. and you can expect 50-75 students to attend.

After the reception, you are scheduled to return to Washington.

STAT



William M. Baker

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SCHEDULE OF EVENTS/CONTACTS

Trip to New Haven, Connecticut
Address of the Yale Political Union
Wednesday, 16 November 1988

Depart p.m. National Airport
Noncommercial airplane; flying time, 1 hour and 15 minutes

Arrive p.m. New Haven Airport

6:30 p.m. Arrive Mory's Restaurant
Dinner meeting
306 York Street
Phone: (203) 562-3157
Met by President of Yale Political Union Larry Friedman and
Vice President David Stemerman

7:30 p.m. Adjournment

7:40 p.m. Arrive, Sterling, Sheffield, and Strathcona Hall (SSS)
Corner of Grove St. and Prospect St.
Preparation time

8:00 p.m. Meeting, Yale Political Union
SSS, room #114

8:15 p.m. Introduction, President, Yale Political Union Larry Friedman
Address, The Honorable William H. Webster
30 minutes of remarks, 30 minutes of Q&A

9:15 p.m. Adjournment

9:18 p.m. Meeting with press in attendance
Room adjacent to auditorium

9:28 p.m. Adjournment

9:30 p.m. Arrive, Silliman College, student reception

10:00 p.m. Adjournment

10:30 p.m. Depart, New Haven Airport
approx.

11:45 p.m. Arrive, Dulles Airport

Contacts: Assistant Chief of Yale Police, Chief Richard Dorfman
(203) 432-4404

Vice President, Yale Political Union, David Stemerman
(203) 436-0983
Press Secretary David Abramovitz
(203) 772-2675

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

4 November 1988

JUDGE:

You are scheduled to address the Yale Political Union in New Haven on 16 November. We anticipate an audience of about 500 students, faculty, and members of the community, and your 30-minute speech will be followed by 30 minutes of questions and answers.

In the introduction, you might want to briefly mention your previous meetings with the Yale Political Union. You may recall that as Director of the FBI you spoke to the group on three occasions -- 21 September 1982 in New Haven; 14 March 1984 in New Haven; and 13 March 1986 in Washington, D.C.

As we discussed, these remarks are very similar to your speech at Trinity University on 4 October and address three intelligence issues -- the Soviet Union, terrorism, and narcotics -- as well as a discussion of process. The Soviet section is drawn primarily from your remarks to the World Affairs Council of Washington, D.C. on 25 October. The process section includes a discussion of covert action and oversight.

Your proposed remarks are attached.

Bill Baker

Attachments:
As stated

STAT [redacted]
DCI/PAO/WMB
STAT [redacted]

Distribution:
Orig. - DCI
STAT 1 - [redacted] D/PAO
STAT 1 - [redacted]
STAT 1 - ER
STAT 1 - [redacted]
STAT 1 - PAO Registry
STAT 1 - PAO Ames
STAT 1 - [redacted] (Chrono)



P-309-IP

PROPOSED REMARKS
BY
WILLIAM H. WEBSTER
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE
BEFORE THE
YALE POLITICAL UNION
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT
NOVEMBER 16, 1988

((YOU MIGHT WANT TO REFER TO YOUR PREVIOUS MEETINGS WITH
THE YALE POLITICAL UNION WHILE DIRECTOR OF THE FBI))

DURING THE ELEVEN YEARS I HAVE BEEN IN WASHINGTON, I CANNOT
REMEMBER A TIME WHEN MORE THINGS WERE GOING ON AROUND THE
WORLD -- FROM SOVIET TROOPS LEAVING AFGHANISTAN, TO ETHNIC
UNREST IN YUGOSLAVIA, TO THE EMERGENCE OF CHINA AS A MAJOR ARMS
SUPPLIER. SUCH EVENTS CONTINUE TO MAKE INTELLIGENCE VITAL TO
OUR GOVERNMENT.

MY GOOD FRIEND, GENERAL VERNON WALTERS, FORMER DEPUTY
DIRECTOR OF THE CIA AND NOW OUR AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED
NATIONS, DESCRIBES A VIEW HELD BY MANY IN THIS COUNTRY ABOUT
INTELLIGENCE. "AMERICANS," HE SAID, "HAVE ALWAYS HAD AN
AMBIVALENT ATTITUDE TOWARD INTELLIGENCE. WHEN THEY FEEL

THREATENED, THEY WANT A LOT OF IT, AND WHEN THEY DON'T, THEY TEND TO REGARD THE WHOLE THING AS SOMEWHAT IMMORAL."

WITH SO MUCH GOING ON AROUND THE WORLD THAT AFFECTS OUR NATIONAL SECURITY, I THINK THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT A LOT OF INTELLIGENCE. AND TONIGHT I'D LIKE TO TALK ABOUT HOW THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY DOES ITS JOB OF SUPPORTING U.S. FOREIGN POLICY AND PROTECTING OUR NATIONAL SECURITY. I WANT TO FOCUS ON RECENT EVENTS IN THE SOVIET UNION AND WHAT THEY MEAN FOR INTELLIGENCE. THEN I'D LIKE TO CONCENTRATE ON TWO PROBLEMS THAT ARE NOT CONFINED TO NATIONAL OR REGIONAL BORDERS -- PROBLEMS THAT HAVE GROWN SUBSTANTIALLY IN THE LAST DECADE -- TERRORISM AND NARCOTICS.

AS YOU MIGHT EXPECT, THOSE OF US IN THE INTELLIGENCE BUSINESS HAVE BEEN KEEPING A CLOSE WATCH ON LEADERSHIP CHANGES AND REFORM EFFORTS IN THE SOVIET UNION. AND I'D LIKE TO SHARE WITH YOU A STORY THE PRESIDENT TOLD ME RECENTLY.

((THE STORY ABOUT GORBACHEV'S REPRESENTATIVE VISITING A SMALL VILLAGE IN THE UKRAINE, ASKING ABOUT TELEVISION SETS AND REFRIGERATORS))

ALTHOUGH THE RANGE OF INTELLIGENCE ISSUES THAT WE FACE TODAY IS BROAD, THE SOVIET UNION IS -- AND WILL CONTINUE TO BE -- THE PRIMARY FOCUS OF OUR INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS. ITS MILITARY CAPABILITY, ITS EFFORTS TO INCREASE GLOBAL INFLUENCE, AND ITS AGGRESSIVE INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES ARE A SERIOUS THREAT TO U.S. INTERESTS.

GORBACHEV'S EFFORTS TO REFORM HIS COUNTRY HAVE NOT FUNDAMENTALLY ALTERED THESE TRUTHS. IN FACT, THEY MAKE THE SOVIET UNION OF EVEN GREATER CONCERN TO U.S. INTELLIGENCE.

LIKE MANY OF YOU, I HAVE BEEN FASCINATED BY WHAT IS OCCURRING IN THE SOVIET UNION. GORBACHEV HAS STIRRED UP THE STEW -- BRINGING NEW LIFE AND DYNAMISM TO SOVIET POLITICS AND PUSHING A SERIES OF REFORMS THAT NONE OF US COULD HAVE FORESEEN FIVE YEARS AGO.

THE FORCES OF DEMOCRACY ARE MAKING SOME POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INROADS. ALTHOUGH THE USSR CERTAINLY IS NOT HEADED TOWARD DEMOCRACY AS WE KNOW IT, TODAY'S SOVIET LEADERS APPEAR TO UNDERSTAND THAT THEIR SYSTEM IS FALTERING LARGELY BECAUSE IT HAS NOT GIVEN THE PEOPLE ENOUGH BREATHING ROOM -- ROOM TO INNOVATE, ROOM TO INQUIRE, ROOM TO UNLOCK CREATIVITY.

CHANGE IS OCCURRING IN THE AREA OF FOREIGN POLICY AS WELL. FOR EXAMPLE, THE SOVIETS ARE LEAVING AFGHANISTAN AND THEY ARE ELIMINATING A WHOLE CLASS OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS UNDER THE INF TREATY -- A PROCESS THAT INCLUDES UNPRECEDENTED ON-SITE INSPECTIONS OF SOVIET MILITARY FACILITIES.

THE DRAMATIC NATURE OF THESE POLICY CHANGES CLEARLY HAS PROVOKED CONTROVERSY WITHIN THE SOVIET UNION. A MAJOR POWER STRUGGLE IS UNDER WAY BETWEEN REFORMERS, WHO BELIEVE RADICAL CHANGES ARE NECESSARY TO MAKE THE COMMUNIST SYSTEM WORK, AND CONSERVATIVES, WHO FEAR SUCH CHANGES COULD DESTABILIZE THE VERY SYSTEM THEY ARE TRYING TO SAVE. THE OUTCOME OF THIS STRUGGLE

WILL AFFECT HOW FAR AND HOW FAST REFORM PROGRESSES, THE EXTENT TO WHICH CENTRAL AUTHORITY IS RELAXED, THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE INDIVIDUAL, AND HOW COMPETITIVE THE SOVIET SYSTEM WILL BE OVER THE NEXT FEW DECADES.

JUST TWO MONTHS AGO, GORBACHEV SUCCESSFULLY CHALLENGED A NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN THE SOVIET HIERARCHY -- UNDERTAKING THE MOST SWEEPING OVERHAUL OF THE TOP PARTY LEADERSHIP SINCE KHRUSHCHEV OUSTED HIS CHIEF OPPONENTS IN 1957. THE CHANGES MADE SHOULD ALLOW GORBACHEV TO PUSH HIS POLICY AGENDA AT HOME AND ABROAD WITH RENEWED MOMENTUM.

YET THIS IS ONLY ONE VICTORY IN A VERY LONG-TERM UNDERTAKING TO REFORM THE SOVIET SYSTEM. THE PROCESS WILL BE LONG AND DRAWN OUT AT BEST, REQUIRING GORBACHEV TO OVERCOME ENORMOUS POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, AND CULTURAL OBSTACLES.

THERE ARE STRONG REASONS TO QUESTION WHETHER A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO CENTRALIZE AUTHORITY, MAXIMIZE GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER ITS PEOPLE, AND CONCENTRATE RESOURCES ON BUILDING UP THE

NATION'S MILITARY STRENGTH CAN BECOME MORE DECENTRALIZED AND DEMOCRATIC IN ITS DECISIONMAKING AND MORE SOLICITOUS OF ITS PEOPLE. THE NATIONALIST UNREST IN THE BALTIC STATES, ARMENIA, AND OTHER REGIONS OF THE USSR IS CURRENTLY TESTING THE SOVIET SYSTEM'S ABILITY TO MAKE REFORMS WORK.

BUT IF THE LAST THREE YEARS HAVE TAUGHT US ANYTHING AT ALL, IT IS THAT GORBACHEV IS A HIGHLY SKILLED POLITICIAN, AND WE CANNOT RULE OUT THE POSSIBILITY THAT HE CAN, ULTIMATELY, PULL OFF A "REVOLUTION FROM ABOVE" THAT ACTUALLY INCREASES AUTHORITY BELOW.

THE SOVIET REFORM EFFORT PRESENTS THE U.S. INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY WITH SOME FORMIDABLE CHALLENGES. WE MUST PAY CLOSER ATTENTION THAN EVER TO THE POLITICAL STRUGGLES AND ISSUES BEING RAISED AS GORBACHEV CHALLENGES THE ESTABLISHED INTERESTS OF INDIVIDUALS AND INSTITUTIONS WITHIN HIS COUNTRY.

WE MUST ALSO HELP THE POLICYMAKER SORT OUT HOW REFORM WILL AFFECT SOVIET MILITARY AND ECONOMIC CAPABILITIES AND -- EVEN MORE DIFFICULT -- HOW IT MAY CHANGE MOSCOW'S FOREIGN POLICY.

WE MUST MANAGE THE INFORMATION EXPLOSION THAT GLASNOST HAS PRODUCED WHICH, THOUGH WELCOME, CHALLENGES US TO SORT OUT WHAT IS IMPORTANT AND WHAT IS NOT, WHAT IS REAL VERSUS WHAT MOSCOW WANTS US TO HEAR.

WE MUST SUPPORT U.S.-SOVIET ARMS CONTROL TALKS. AS THESE NEGOTIATIONS PROGRESS, THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY WILL BE INCREASINGLY ASKED TO ASSESS SOVIET MOTIVATIONS AND MONITOR SOVIET COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF AGREEMENTS. AND THE AMOUNT OF SUPPORT REQUIRED IS TREMENDOUS. THE INF TREATY HAS REQUIRED THE UNITED STATES TO MONITOR ABOUT 120 FACILITIES DECLARED BY THE SOVIETS. MONITORING THE START TREATY, WHICH IS BEING NEGOTIATED IN GENEVA, COULD INVOLVE AS MANY AS 2,500 WEAPON LOCATIONS SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE SOVIET UNION.

YET WHATEVER ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS THE U.S. MAKES WITH THE SOVIETS, OUR RELATIONSHIP IS LIKELY TO REMAIN ADVERSARIAL. POLICYMAKERS WILL DEPEND ON THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY TO MAKE QUICK AND ACCURATE ASSESSMENTS -- AND EVEN TO ANTICIPATE GORBACHEV'S SOMETIMES UNORTHODOX AND UNEXPECTED INITIATIVES.

BUT THE SOVIET UNION IS CERTAINLY NOT OUR ONLY FOCUS. TWO PROBLEMS OF INCREASING IMPORTANCE TO U.S. POLICYMAKERS ARE TERRORISM AND NARCOTICS -- PROBLEMS THAT THREATEN NOT ONLY OUR CITIZENS, BUT PEOPLE IN ALL NATIONS.

TERRORISM HAS BEEN WITH US FOR CENTURIES, BUT ITS NATURE HAS CHANGED IN RECENT YEARS. IT HAS BECOME MORE INTENSE AND MORE WIDESPREAD, AND ITS TARGETS HAVE GROWN. TERRORISTS TODAY TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SOPHISTICATED WEAPONRY, ADVANCED ELECTRONICS, AND IMPROVED COMMUNICATIONS. PERHAPS EVEN MORE IMPORTANT, TERRORISM HAS BECOME A TOOL OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS, AS SOME COUNTRIES DIRECT OR SPONSOR TERRORISM AS PART OF THEIR FOREIGN POLICY.

LAST YEAR THE CITIZENS AND PROPERTY OF OVER 84 NATIONS WERE THE VICTIMS OR TARGETS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ATTACKS -- ATTACKS THAT RESULTED IN NEARLY 3,000 CASUALTIES. INFORMATION COLLECTED FOR THIS YEAR INDICATES THAT THE CITIZENS AND PROPERTY OF ALMOST 70 COUNTRIES HAVE ALREADY BEEN THE VICTIMS OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM. WE ANTICIPATE THAT THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INCIDENTS WILL RISE FROM 800 -- AN ALL-TIME HIGH TWO YEARS AGO -- TO 900 BY THE END OF 1988.

THE NUMBER OF TERRORIST INCIDENTS THAT OCCUR WITHIN THE UNITED STATES HAS REMAINED LOW IN RECENT YEARS. YET OUR NATION REMAINS A PRIME TARGET OF TERRORIST ACTS OVERSEAS. OUR CITIZENS AND FACILITIES ARE ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC; OUR NATIONAL POLICIES ARE DIRECTLY OPPOSED TO THE INTERESTS OF MANY TERRORIST GROUPS; AND OUR NATION FREQUENTLY SUPPORTS GOVERNMENTS THAT TERRORISTS ARE TRYING TO DESTABILIZE.

INTELLIGENCE HELPS US UNDERSTAND TERRORISM AND TAKE EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO PROMOTE OUR SECURITY AND SAFETY. THE CIA, COOPERATING WITH OTHER INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONS, HAS COLLECTED VALUABLE INFORMATION ABOUT TERRORIST GROUPS. SOME OF THE MOST USEFUL INFORMATION HAS COME FROM WALK-INS -- TERRORISTS WHO WISH TO DEFECT FROM THEIR ORGANIZATIONS. BY PROTECTING AND IN SOME CASES RESETTLING THESE INDIVIDUALS, WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GAIN THEIR COOPERATION. THEY HAVE TOLD US MUCH ABOUT THEIR FORMER COLLEAGUES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

SUCH INFORMATION HELPS PROTECT BOTH U.S. AND ALLIED INTERESTS. WE LEARNED, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT THE PALESTINIAN TERRORIST, ABU NIDAL, HAD AN EXTENSIVE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL NETWORK THAT DEALT IN THE GRAY ARMS MARKET. THIS NETWORK HAD KEY OFFICES IN POLAND, EAST GERMANY, AND SEVERAL OTHER COUNTRIES. USING THIS INFORMATION, THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT APPROACHED THE GOVERNMENTS OF THESE COUNTRIES EXPRESSING

CONCERN ABOUT THE PRESENCE OF THESE BUSINESSES. AS A RESULT, THE COMPANIES WERE CLOSED DOWN.

WE ALSO KEEP TRACK OF THE MOVEMENTS OF TERRORISTS AND PROVIDE INFORMATION TO OUR OWN JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES AND TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS. IN SOME CASES, THE UNITED STATES ASKS FOR EXTRADITION. IN THE CASE OF FAWAZ YUNIS, WANTED FOR THE JUNE 1985 HIJACKING OF A JORDANIAN AIRLINER THAT CARRIED U.S. CITIZENS, OUR INFORMATION ENABLED THE FBI TO FIND AND ARREST YUNIS. INFORMATION HAS ALSO BEEN USED TO DENY ENTRY AND SAFE HAVEN TO KNOWN TERRORISTS AND THEIR ASSOCIATES.

DURING THE PAST THREE AND A HALF YEARS, THERE HAVE BEEN OVER 250 CASES IN WHICH SOME SORT OF COUNTERTERRORIST ACTION WAS TAKEN ON THE BASIS OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION COLLECTED AND DISSEMINATED BY THE CIA. IN ONE SUCH CASE, THE AGENCY RECEIVED A REPORT THAT TERRORISTS PLANNED TO ASSASSINATE A SENIOR AMERICAN DIPLOMAT IN A MIDDLE EASTERN COUNTRY WHEN HE ARRIVED FOR A MEETING. WHEN THE DIPLOMAT WAS INFORMED OF THE

REPORT. HE CONFIRMED THAT HE HAD SUCH AN APPOINTMENT. AT THE LAST MOMENT, HE CHANGED THE LOCATION OF THE MEETING AND ESCAPED AN ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE.

IN RECENT YEARS, THE AGENCY HAS RECEIVED REPORTS OF PLANNED TERRORIST ATTACKS ON OUR EMBASSIES IN SEVERAL DIFFERENT LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES. IN EACH CASE, THE EMBASSY, UPON RECEIVING SUCH A REPORT, INCREASED ITS SECURITY. ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, A SOURCE HAS SUBSEQUENTLY INFORMED US THAT THIS INCREASED SECURITY PERSUADED THE TERRORIST GROUP INVOLVED TO CANCEL ITS PLANS TO ATTACK.

DUE TO HARD WORK, VIGILANCE, AND EFFECTIVE COOPERATION BETWEEN CIA'S COUNTERTERRORIST CENTER AND OTHER INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, BOTH WITHIN THE U.S. AND INTERNATIONALLY, WE HAVE MADE SOME PROGRESS AGAINST TERRORISM. THERE ARE FAR MORE TERRORISTS IN PRISON IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD THAN THERE WERE JUST TWO YEARS AGO. COUNTRIES AROUND THE

WORLD HAVE SPENT BILLIONS OF DOLLARS MAKING THEIR PEOPLE AND PROPERTY SAFER AND MORE SECURE.

YET ALL OF THE CURRENT TRENDS INDICATE THAT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM IS A CONTINUING THREAT AND AN UNPREDICTABLE ONE. IT WILL REMAIN A PRIORITY ISSUE FOR THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

LIKE TERRORISM, THE NARCOTICS PROBLEM IS NOT CONFINED TO A SINGLE NATION OR REGION. LIKE TERRORISM, NARCOTICS IS A SERIOUS THREAT TO OUR NATIONAL SECURITY. IT, TOO, IS CHARACTERIZED BY VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION AND IT, TOO, CAN EXACT GREAT HUMAN COST. NARCOTICS, LIKE TERRORISM, IS AN IMPORTANT ISSUE FOR THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY. AND OUR INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT HAS BEEN VITAL TO U.S. COUNTERNARCOTICS EFFORTS.

YOU ARE ALL AWARE OF THE ALARMING EXTENT OF NARCOTICS ABUSE IN OUR OWN COUNTRY. MORE THAN 70 MILLION AMERICANS HAVE TRIED AN ILLEGAL DRUG, AND 12 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION IS THOUGHT TO HAVE USED AN ILLEGAL DRUG IN THE PAST MONTH. ALMOST 40 PERCENT

OF ORGANIZED-CRIME ACTIVITY IN OUR COUNTRY IS RELATED TO DRUGS, GENERATING AN INCOME ESTIMATED TO BE AS HIGH AS \$110 BILLION. AND INTRAVENOUS DRUG USE HAS BEEN LINKED TO 35 PERCENT OF KNOWN AIDS CASES IN NEW YORK CITY, WHICH HAS MORE AIDS CASES THAN ANY OTHER CITY IN THE COUNTRY.

ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE, WE HAVE DOCUMENTED EVER-INCREASING RATES OF DRUG PRODUCTION AND TRAFFICKING. NARCOTICS ACTIVITY HAS BEEN ACCOMPANIED BY A HORRIFYING INCREASE IN VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION -- ESPECIALLY IN LATIN AMERICA. DRUG TRAFFICKERS IN COLOMBIA ROUTINELY USE VIOLENCE. JUDGES AND OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BUSINESSMEN AND JOURNALISTS IN THAT COUNTRY HAVE BEEN THE TARGETS OF BRIBERY, INTIMIDATION, AND ASSASSINATION.

THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY COLLECTS AND ANALYZES INFORMATION ON EVERY STEP IN THE OPERATION OF NARCOTICS PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, DISTRIBUTION, AND THE LAUNDERING OF PROFITS. OUR EFFORTS ARE DESIGNED BOTH TO MEET IMMEDIATE NEEDS

FOR INTELLIGENCE AND TO HELP FASHION LONGER-TERM DRUG CONTROL STRATEGIES.

WE PROVIDE INTELLIGENCE TO THE FBI, THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION, THE CUSTOMS SERVICE, AND THE COAST GUARD TO ASSIST THEM IN THEIR DRUG INTERDICTION AND ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS. JUST THIS FALL, THE U.S. COAST GUARD ACTED ON OUR INTELLIGENCE TO SEIZE OVER 1,200 POUNDS OF COCAINE AND ARREST FIVE PEOPLE.

OUR INTELLIGENCE ALSO ASSISTS FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS IN THEIR COUNTERNARCOTICS PROGRAMS. SEVERAL LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES ARE UNDERTAKING A MAJOR COOPERATIVE EFFORT TO DESTROY DRUG PROCESSING LABORATORIES, AIRSTRIPS, AND CHEMICAL HOLDING AREAS. WE ARE ALSO SUPPORTING AN INTERDICTION OPERATION AT THE SOUTHWEST BORDER THAT INVOLVES FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN BOTH COUNTRIES.

OUR INTELLIGENCE CAN HELP FOREIGN COUNTRIES MEASURE THE EXTENT OF THEIR OWN DRUG PROBLEM. USING SOME OF OUR

INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS, U.S. DIPLOMATS WERE ABLE TO SHOW ONE FOREIGN GOVERNMENT THE EXTENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE DONE BY THE SLASH-AND-BURN AGRICULTURE OF ITS NARCOTICS GROWERS. THE GOVERNMENT INTENSIFIED ITS ERADICATION EFFORTS AND MADE A MAJOR DENT IN DRUG PRODUCTION. BUT THE NARCOTICS INDUSTRY IS RESILIENT. IN THIS CASE, NARCOTICS PRODUCTION CAME DOWN, BUT THE COUNTRY HAS INCREASINGLY BECOME A REGIONAL TRANSIT POINT FOR NARCOTICS.

INTELLIGENCE IS ALSO USED TO HELP CARRY OUT ANTI-DRUG LAWS. THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1986 AND THE BILL RECENTLY PASSED BY CONGRESS CALL FOR THE UNITED STATES TO WITHHOLD SOME FOREIGN ASSISTANCE FROM NATIONS THAT ARE NOT WORKING TO COUNTER DRUG ACTIVITY WITHIN THEIR BORDERS. TO SUPPORT SUCH LEGISLATION, WE MONITOR THE ACTIVITIES OF THE DRUG TRAFFICKERS AND ANALYZE HOW WELL OTHER COUNTRIES' COUNTERNARCOTICS MEASURES ARE WORKING.

BUT POLICYMAKERS RECOGNIZE THAT INTELLIGENCE, IMPORTANT AS IT IS, DOES NOT PROVIDE A SOLUTION TO THE NARCOTICS PROBLEM. INTELLIGENCE CAN ILLUMINATE AN ISSUE -- TRACK, CLARIFY, AND PREDICT AN OUTCOME. BUT THE ONLY SOLUTION -- IN THIS COUNTRY AND WORLDWIDE -- IS A REDUCED DEMAND FOR NARCOTICS, COUPLED WITH A REAL REDUCTION IN SUPPLY.

A RECENT SURVEY OF AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS SUGGESTS WE ARE MAKING SOME PROGRESS WITH REDUCING DEMAND. IN 1987, FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE SURVEY BEGAN, THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS REPORTING COCAINE USE IN THE PAST YEAR WENT DOWN. AND ATTITUDES SEEM TO BE CHANGING AS WELL -- ABOUT HALF OF THE STUDENTS SURVEYED FELT THAT EVEN ONE-TIME USE OF COCAINE COULD BE DANGEROUS. FEWER OF THE STUDENTS SURVEYED ARE USING MARIJUANA, AND MORE BELIEVE THAT EVEN LIMITED USE OF THAT DRUG COULD BE HARMFUL.

THE U.S. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES HAVE INCREASED THEIR EFFORTS AGAINST THE DRUG PROBLEM. THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION ACHIEVED A 15-PERCENT INCREASE IN ARRESTS OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DRUG OFFENDERS IN 1987 OVER 1986, AND CONVICTIONS IN 1987 WERE ALSO HIGHER THAN THEY WERE THE PREVIOUS YEAR. IN 1987, THE FBI ACHIEVED OVER 2,800 CONVICTIONS -- A HUGE INCREASE OVER THE 1983 FIGURE OF 471. IN ONE FBI INVESTIGATION OF COLOMBIAN DRUG TRAFFICKERS, CALLED "CASHWEB EXPRESSWAY," 114 CONSPIRATORS WERE INDICTED AND THE FBI SEIZED \$22.5 MILLION IN CASH, 2,100 POUNDS OF COCAINE AND 22,000 POUNDS OF MARIJUANA.¹

PERHAPS MOST IMPORTANT, INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN FIGHTING THE DRUG PROBLEM HAS INCREASED CONSIDERABLY. IN 1987, 23 NATIONS JOINED THE U.S. IN ERADICATING DRUG CROPS -- IN 1981, THERE WERE ONLY TWO.

EFFORTS TO REDUCE SUPPLY ARE DESIGNED TO CAUSE AS MUCH PAIN, CONFUSION, AND FRUSTRATION AS POSSIBLE AMONG DRUG

PRODUCERS, TRAFFICKERS, AND MONEY LAUNDERERS. THIS INTERNATIONAL EFFORT RELIES ON ACCURATE INFORMATION ABOUT DRUG TRAFFICKERS, THEIR ACTIVITIES, AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COUNTERMEASURES. NARCOTICS -- WORLDWIDE CULTIVATION, PROCESSING, TRANSPORT, SALE, AND USE -- WILL REMAIN AN IMPORTANT ISSUE FOR THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.

I HAVE BEEN MAKING THE POINT THAT EFFECTIVE COUNTERTERRORISM AND COUNTERNARCOTICS PROGRAMS ARE CRITICAL TO OUR NATIONAL SECURITY, AND THEY ARE CERTAINLY CRITICAL TO THE SAFETY OF OUR CITIZENS. BUT I WANT TO EMPHASIZE AS WELL THAT HOW THE CIA AND OTHER INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES CARRY OUT THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES IS OF EQUAL IMPORTANCE TO OUR COUNTRY. WE ARE SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC LAWS AND ARE GOVERNED BY OVERSIGHT.

OUR MISSION IS TO PROVIDE INTELLIGENCE TO POLICYMAKERS. WE DO NOT MAKE POLICY. WE DO, HOWEVER, PLAY A ROLE IN IMPLEMENTING POLICY. THIS IS DONE THROUGH COVERT ACTION PROGRAMS, AND I WANT TO DISCUSS WITH YOU THE PROPER, LEGAL ROLE

OF COVERT ACTION IN ADVANCING U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, AS WELL AS THE TYPE OF ACCOUNTABILITY THAT GOVERNS OUR ACTIONS. AS I DO SO, I THINK I SHOULD ADD THAT ALTHOUGH OUR COVERT ACTION PROGRAMS ATTRACT A GREAT DEAL OF INTEREST AND CRITICISM, THEY REPRESENT ONLY THREE PERCENT OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY'S RESOURCES.

THE CAPABILITY FOR COVERT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL TO OUR FOREIGN POLICY. FASHIONED EFFECTIVELY, COVERT ACTION PROGRAMS COMPLEMENT OTHER INSTRUMENTS OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, INCLUDING DIPLOMACY AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES, AND THEY OFFER AN ALTERNATIVE TO MILITARY ACTION.

PROPOSALS FOR COVERT ACTION ARE EXAMINED WITHIN THE CIA BY THE COVERT ACTION REVIEW GROUP. THE GROUP ASKS THREE BASIC QUESTIONS IN CONSIDERING WHETHER TO RECOMMEND A COVERT ACTION: IS IT LEGAL? WILL IT EFFECTIVELY PROMOTE UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY? AND, DOES IT MAKE SENSE?

IF THESE QUESTIONS ARE ANSWERED SATISFACTORILY, THE PROPOSAL IS FORWARDED FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL -- FIRST BY A WORKING GROUP AND THEN BY THE NATIONAL SECURITY PLANNING GROUP, WHICH IS CHAIRED BY THE PRESIDENT.

I WANT TO EMPHASIZE THAT THE DECISION TO USE COVERT ACTION IS A POLICY DECISION MADE BY THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL. UNDER THE LAW, THE PRESIDENT MUST SIGN A DOCUMENT CALLED A FINDING TO AUTHORIZE THE COVERT ACTION. AND, BY LAW, IT IS CIA'S RESPONSIBILITY TO IMPLEMENT THE COVERT ACTION. FINDINGS ARE SHARED WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT COMMITTEES -- THE HOUSE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE AND THE SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE. UNDER A RECENTLY ESTABLISHED PROCEDURE, THE PRESIDENT AND THE N.S.C. REVIEW ALL THE CIA'S COVERT ACTION PROGRAMS ON AN ANNUAL BASIS.

THE CIA IS GOVERNED BY OVERSIGHT AS WELL AS BY LAW. IN FACT, OVERSIGHT OCCURS AT THREE LEVELS. THE FIRST IS AN

INTERNAL ONE, DIRECTED BY THE AGENCY'S OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL AND OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL. STRENGTHENING THE MANDATE AND RESOURCES OF THESE OFFICES WAS ONE OF MY FIRST PRIORITIES UPON BEING APPOINTED DIRECTOR IN MAY 1987.

THE CIA IS ALSO SUBJECT TO OVERSIGHT WITHIN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, AND THEN, OF COURSE, THERE ARE THE STATUTORY OVERSIGHT COMMITTEES IN CONGRESS.

I BELIEVE IN THIS SYSTEM OF OVERSIGHT -- IT BUILDS, RATHER THAN ERODES, TRUST BETWEEN THOSE WHO HAVE THE INTELLIGENCE RESPONSIBILITY AND THOSE WHO ARE ELECTED TO REPRESENT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

THERE IS ANOTHER IMPORTANT POINT I WANT TO MAKE ABOUT OUR WORK, AND IT IS THAT THE INTELLIGENCE WE PROVIDE TO POLICYMAKERS ON TERRORISM, NARCOTICS, AND MYRIAD OTHER ISSUES IS NOT EASY TO COME BY. IN FACT, IT SOMETIMES COMES AT GREAT COST TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE. AND IT IS THEIR CREATIVITY, THEIR DETERMINATION, THEIR BRILLIANCE, AND

THEIR COURAGE THAT SPELL THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

A GERMAN POET WAS ONCE ASKED HOW THE MEDIEVAL GERMANS EVER BUILT THOSE LOFTY CATHEDRALS. HE REPLIED, "MEN IN THOSE DAYS HAD MORE THAN JUST AN OPINION, THEY FELT A COMMITMENT."

I THINK OUR PEOPLE SHOW A SIMILAR COMMITMENT, AND I HOPE THAT WE CONTINUE TO ATTRACT THOSE BEST SUITED TO CARRY OUT OUR MISSION. WE ARE LOOKING FOR PEOPLE WHO ARE RISK TAKERS, BUT NOT RISK SEEKERS. PEOPLE WHO ARE DEDICATED AND RESPONSIVE TO OUR LAW. PEOPLE TO WHOM FAME AND FORTUNE ARE NOT A NECESSARY PART OF THEIR LIFE, BUT WHO CAN FIND IN OUR WORK AN AVENUE TO PURSUE THEIR HIGHEST ASPIRATIONS FOR A SAFER AND BETTER WORLD.

THIS BLEND OF REQUIREMENTS WAS BEST EXPRESSED BY AN OLD FRIEND -- SIR WILLIAM STEPHENSON. IN THE INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK, A MAN CALLED INTREPID, WHICH CHRONICLED HIS REMARKABLE INTELLIGENCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR,

SIR WILLIAM WROTE:

"PERHAPS A DAY WILL DAWN WHEN TYRANTS CAN NO LONGER THREATEN THE LIBERTY OF ANY PEOPLE. WHEN THE FUNCTIONS OF ALL NATIONS, HOWEVER VARIED THEIR IDEOLOGIES, WILL BE TO ENHANCE LIFE, NOT TO CONTROL IT. IF SUCH A CONDITION IS POSSIBLE IT IS IN A FUTURE TOO FAR DISTANT TO FORESEE. UNTIL THAT SAFER, BETTER DAY, THE DEMOCRACIES WILL AVOID DISASTER, AND POSSIBLY TOTAL DESTRUCTION, ONLY BY MAINTAINING THEIR DEFENSE.

AMONG THE INCREASINGLY INTRICATE ARSENALS ACROSS THE WORLD, INTELLIGENCE IS AN ESSENTIAL WEAPON, PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT. BUT IT IS, BEING SECRET, THE MOST DANGEROUS. SAFEGUARDS TO PREVENT ITS ABUSE MUST BE DEvised, REVISED, AND RIGIDLY APPLIED. BUT, AS IN ALL ENTERPRISE, THE CHARACTER AND WISDOM OF THOSE TO WHOM IT IS ENTRUSTED WILL BE DECISIVE. IN THE INTEGRITY OF THAT GUARDIANSHIP LIES THE HOPE OF FREE PEOPLE TO ENDURE AND PREVAIL."

I SUBSCRIBE FULLY TO THIS STATEMENT, AND I BELIEVE DEEPLY
THAT A NATION DEDICATED TO THE RULE OF LAW CAN PROTECT ITSELF
AND ITS HERITAGE IN NO OTHER WAY.

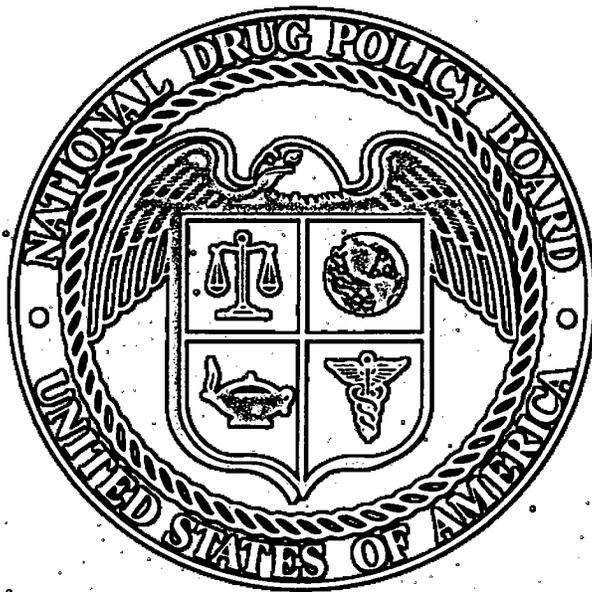
FOOTNOTES

¹ Information on the FBI investigation of Colombian drug traffickers was drawn from a 1988 report from the National Drug Policy Board entitled "Toward a Drug-Free America." The relevant passage is attached.

**A Report from the
National Drug Policy Board**

Toward a Drug-Free America

**The National Drug Strategy
and Implementation Plans**



1988

Chapter 4

Indications of Progress

The comprehensive Federal, state and local effort outlined in the National Drug Strategy already has achieved significant progress. While drugs still threaten our nation greatly, our past success against drugs provides prudent reason to look with confidence toward a drug-free future. The following is a very brief synopsis of progress in the past year.

First Ever Reduction in Cocaine Use.

The most hopeful sign that we are making progress in drugs comes from the annual Survey of High School Seniors. In 1987, for the first time since the survey began a decade ago, the number of high school seniors reporting cocaine use in the past year went down — from almost 15 percent in 1986, to 10.3 percent in 1987. In addition, about half of the high school seniors indicated that *any* use of cocaine — even one time experimentation — is hazardous. The trend toward reduced marijuana use among high school seniors continues with 2.5 percent fewer users in 1987 than in 1986. Further, there was a three percent increase in the number of high school seniors perceiving that even the limited use of marijuana was potentially harmful.

Progress in Drug Intelligence

The strategy notes that effective and timely intelligence can enhance all drug enforcement operations. In 1987, drug intelligence capabilities improved markedly with new Bureau of Prisons, Federal Aviation Administration and other data bases available to the multi-agency El Paso Intelligence Center. DEA, Defense Intelligence Agency, Customs Service and Coast Guard all achieved improved intelligence gather-

ing, use and communications capabilities during 1987. Improved analytic capabilities generated new and successful investigations — including a DEA analysis of a drug organization's telephone records to expand an investigation, which resulted in 29 arrests, and the seizure of 70 tons of marijuana and nearly a ton of cocaine.

Progress in International Narcotics Control

In 1987, 23 nations joined the U.S. in eradicating drug crops — in 1981, there were only two. About 283 metric tons of opium, 5,046 metric tons of coca leaf, and 17,585 tons of cannabis were destroyed around the world. Eradication has virtually removed Thailand from the ranks of the major opium producers. Jamaica's marijuana eradication program reduced production from 1,755 metric tons in 1986 to only 325 metric tons in 1987; and U.S. assisted aerial eradication in Belize destroyed 80 percent of the marijuana crop.

Carlos Lehder, suspected as a leader in the Colombian drug cartel, was extradited to the U.S. International money laundering investigations cut deeply into drug organizations. In one FBI investigation of Colombian drug traffickers, called Cashweb/Expressway: 114 conspirators were indicted; \$22.5 million in cash, 2,100 pounds of cocaine and 22,000 pounds of marijuana were seized; and forfeiture proceedings have targeted \$11 million in bank accounts.

The Bureau of International Narcotics Matters' aircraft participated in eradication oper-

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ROOM NO. 1016 BUILDING Ames

REMARKS:

The DCI has to be at Headquarters on November 16th at 2:00 p.m. to introduce Katharine Graham. He will not be able to leave until about 3:00 p.m.

What time is he expected at Yale?

11 August 1988

FROM:

ROOM NO. BUILDING EXTENSION

address the Yale Political Union at a format includes dinner at Mory's with ur keynote address. After your speech res conference or a reception with n suggests the best time to schedule November - either Tuesday, 15 November or Wednesday, 16 November. The later date is preferable for the Union.

FORM NO. 1 FEB 56 241 REPLACES FORM 36-8 WHICH MAY BE USED. (47)

[Redacted signature box]

Bill Baker

Prefer:

Wednesday, 16 November

Tuesday, 15 November

Prefer:

reception with students

press conference

Disagree, would prefer another date



P-309-1R

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Speaking Invitation - The Yale Political Union
Convenient Fall Date

STAT NO: William M. Baker Director, Public Affairs	EXTENSION 27676	NO. PAO 88-0271 DATE 11 August 1988
---	------------------------	--

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

STAT	NO.	RECEIVED	FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
ER					
2.					
DCI		15 12 Aug.	15 AUG 1988	WMM	
4.					
PAO File Rold to PAO 8/16/88					
7.					
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11 August 1988

JUDGE:

RE: Speaking Invitation
The Yale Political Union
New Haven, Connecticut
Convenient Fall Date

You have accepted an invitation to address the Yale Political Union at a convenient date this fall. The proposed format includes dinner at Mory's with the Union executive board followed by your keynote address. After your speech it is suggested that you have either a press conference or a reception with the students. (See opposite.) The Union suggests the best time to schedule your appearance would be the week of 14 November - either Tuesday, 15 November or Wednesday, 16 November. The later date is preferable for the Union.

STAT

[Redacted signature box]

Bill Baker

Prefer:

Wednesday, 16 November

Tuesday, 15 November

Prefer:

reception with students

press conference

Disagree, would prefer another date



11 August 1988

JUDGE:

RE: Speaking Invitation
The Yale Political Union
New Haven, Connecticut
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[Redacted Signature Box]

JB Bill Baker

Prefer:

_____ Wednesday, 16 November

_____ Tuesday, 15 November

Prefer:

_____ reception with students

_____ press conference

_____ Disagree, would prefer another date

DCI/PAO/WMB, [Redacted]

Distribution:

- Orig. - DCI
- 1 - DDCI
- 1 - ER
- 1 - [Redacted]
- 1 - D/PAO
- 1 - PAO Registry
- 1 - PAO Ames
- 1 - MED (Subject)

ADMINISTRATIVE INTERNAL USE ONLY



The Yale Political Union

President
LAURENCE A. FRIEDMAN

Vice President
DAVID I. STEMERMAN

Secretary
KEVIN KORDANA

Treasurer
EDWARD WASHECKA

Speaker
JOHN V. WERTHEIM

For over 50 Years the National forum at Yale

1951 YALE STATION
NEW HAVEN, CT 06520
(203) 432-4412

17 Lincoln Rd
Scarsdale, NY 10583
May 30, 1988

Board of Advisors: Alumni

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Board of Advisors: Faculty

GUIDO CALABRESI
WILLIAM NORDHAUS
BENNO SCHMIDT
H. BRADFORD WESTERFIELD

Mr. William Webster
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

Dear Mr. Webster:

On behalf of the Yale Political Union, I have the honor of inviting you to speak at Yale this fall.

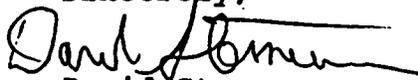
The Union was founded over fifty years ago by McGeorge and William Bundy in conjunction with Dean Acheson with the intention of providing a forum for student debate on pressing political issues. In 1965, then Union President, Senator John Kerry (D-MA), expanded the program by inviting leaders of national stature to either debate students, prominent Yale faculty or other guests, or to give a keynote address. Since that time, Union guests have included Ronald Reagan, Jimmy Carter, George Bush, George McGovern, Howard Baker, Arthur Laffer, Judy Goldsmith, William F. Buckley, Jr., and Wilson Goode. Last semester, a cabinet officer described the Union as "the most prominent campus forum for political ideas in America."

A typical visit to the Union includes dinner at Mory's with the Union executive board, debate on the Union floor or a keynote address - whichever the guest prefers, and either a press conference or an informal reception with students following the meeting.

Although it has always been a policy of the Union not to offer honoraria to guest speakers, we will cover your travel expenses to and from New Haven, as well as lodging, should you choose to spend the night at Yale. Our schedule for the fall is still quite flexible, and can accommodate almost any evening from Sunday through Thursday, between September 13 and December 9.

If you have any questions, I would be happy to answer them. Through September 3, you can best reach me at the New York address above or by phone at 914-472-7521. I hope that you can join us this fall so that I may have the pleasure of welcoming you to Yale.

Sincerely,


David Stemerman
Vice-President

5 July 1988

JUDGE:

RE: Speaking Invitation
The Yale Political Union
New Haven, Connecticut
Convenient Fall Date

Vice President of the Yale Political Union, David Stemerman, has invited you to speak to the Yale Political Union between 13 September and 9 December. The proposed format includes dinner at Mory's with the Union's executive board followed by the evening program of either a debate with members of the faculty and students or a keynote address (30 minutes of remarks and 30 minutes of questions and answers). You could expect media coverage. The audience of approximately 300-500 would include students -- both undergraduate and graduate -- faculty, and a small representation from the community. After the program, you are invited to have a press conference or an informal meeting with 50 students.

The Union is the largest student organization at Yale. Since its founding in 1934 by Dean Acheson and McGeorge Bundy, it has evolved into a national forum for nonpartisan political discussion. Union guests have included President Reagan, former President Jimmy Carter, Vice President Bush and Caspar Weinberger. The then Secretary of Defense was interrupted several times by hecklers. Last year William Buckley, Stansfield Turner and Arthur Laffer spoke to the Union. You spoke to this group in 1982 and 1984 and also hosted Union members at FBI Headquarters.

In the spring of 1986 the Yale Political Union debated the resolution: "Resolved: CIA Discrimination against Homosexuals is Justified." As is true of many college campuses, Yale has had student demonstrations protesting apartheid.

Although the Yale campus is politically active and has its share of demonstrations, I believe that you should give a keynote address to this academic group sometime after the November elections. If you agree, please sign the attached letter of acceptance.

*is letter correct - ?
to speak once at New Haven
to meet to a group in D.C.*



Bill Baker

ADMINISTRATIVE INTERNAL USE ONLY



Washington, D.C. 20505

29 JUL 1988

Mr. David Stemerman
Vice-President
The Yale Political Union
1951 Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Dear Mr. Stemerman:

I accept with pleasure your kind invitation to address The Yale Political Union in New Haven this fall. I enjoyed speaking to the Union previously and I will look forward to meeting with the Yale students and faculty members once again. Looking at my schedule and if dates are available in your program, I would prefer a time in mid November to early December. A member of Public Affairs staff will contact you concerning the arrangements.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ William H. Webster

William H. Webster
Director of Central Intelligence

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional) Speaking Invitation - The Yale Political Union

FROM:
 William M. Baker
 Director, Public Affairs

EXTENSION
 27676

NO.
 PAO 88-0224

DATE
 5 July 1988

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

RECEIVED FORWARDED

STAT 1.	ER	0 6 JUL 1988		
2.				
3.	DCI	6 July 7/11	msw	<p style="margin-left: 20px;"><i>not Q.</i></p> <p>Judge:</p> <p>We have modified the letter to be more explicit about the number of appearances you have made in New Haven. According to the records that we received from the FBI, you spoke to the Yale Political Union in New Haven in September 1982 and March 1984. In addition you hosted a small representative group of the Yale Political Union at FBI Headquarters in March 1986.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><i>Summit</i> PAO</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><i>still think only once before why not re-write the letter to cover either</i></p>
4.				
5.	PAO	1 July	✓	
6.				
STAT 7.	ER	11 JUL 1988		
8.				
9.	DCI	12 July		
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14.				
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DCI
EXEC
REG

ADMINISTRATIVE INTERNAL USE ONLY

PAO 88-0224

5 July 1988

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The Yale Political Union
New Haven, Connecticut
Convenient Fall Date

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Although the Yale campus is politically active and has its share of demonstrations, I believe that you should give a keynote address to this academic group sometime after the November elections. If you agree, please sign the attached letter of acceptance.

[Redacted Signature]

Bill Baker

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I met to a group in D.C.*

ADMINISTRATIVE INTERNAL USE ONLY

STAT

Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D. C. 20505

11 July 1988

Mr. David Stemerman
Vice-President
The Yale Political Union
1951 Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Dear Mr. Stemerman:

I accept with pleasure your kind invitation to address The Yale Political Union in New Haven this fall. I enjoyed speaking to the Union on two previous occasions and I will look forward to meeting with the Yale students and faculty members once again. Looking at my schedule and if dates are available in your program, I would prefer a time in mid November to early December. A member of Public Affairs staff will contact you concerning the arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William H. Webster".

William H. Webster
or of Central Intelligence

Orig of the att letter in file going to DCI as of

11 Jul '88.



Washington, D. C. 20505

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The Yale Political Union
1951 Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

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William H. Webster
Director of Central Intelligence

STAT DCI/PAO/WMB

Distribution:

Orig. - Addressee

1 - DDCI

1 - ER

1 - D/PAO

1 - [redacted]

1 - PAO Registry

1 - PAO Ames

1 - MED (Subject)

STAT

STAT

5 July 1988

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Bill Baker

ADMINISTRATIVE INTERNAL USE ONLY



The Yale Political Union

President
LAURENCE A. FRIEDMAN

Vice President
DAVID I. STEMERMAN

Secretary
KEVIN KORDANA

Treasurer
EDWARD WASHECKA

Speaker
JOHN V. WERTHEIM

For over 50 Years the National forum at Yale

1951 YALE STATION
NEW HAVEN, CT 06520
(203) 432-4412

17 Lincoln Rd
Scarsdale, NY 10583
May 30, 1988

Board of Advisors: Alumni

KINGMAN BREWSTER
WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY, JR.
McGEORGE BUNDY
WILLIAM P. BUNDY
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN KERRY
EDWIN MEESE, III
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Board of Advisors: Faculty

GUIDO CALABRESI
WILLIAM NORDHAUS
BENNO SCHMIDT
H. BRADFORD WESTERFIELD

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Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, DC 20505

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[Redacted Signature]

Bill Baker



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to meet to a group in D.C.*

ADMINISTRATIVE INTERNAL USE ONLY

P-309-11



Washington, D. C. 20505

29 JUL 1988

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Vice-President
The Yale Political Union
1951 Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

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Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ William H. Webster

William H. Webster
Director of Central Intelligence

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional) Speaking Invitation - The Yale Political Union

STATION: William M. Baker []
 Director, Public Affairs

EXTENSION NO. 27676 PAO 88-0224

DATE 5 July 1988

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE RECEIVED FORWARDED

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

STAT.	TO:	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED		
1.	ER		11 JUL 1988		<p><i>note Q.</i></p> <p>Judge:</p> <p>We have modified the letter to be more explicit about the number of appearances you have made in New Haven. According to the records that we received from the FBI, you spoke to the Yale Political Union in New Haven in September 1982 and March 1984. In addition you hosted a small representative group of the Yale Political Union at FBI Headquarters in March 1986.</p> <p>PAO</p> <p><i>Summit</i></p> <p><i>still think only met before why not re-write the letter to cover entire</i></p> <p><i>Note my suggested change</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 50px; margin: 10px auto;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 60px; height: 60px; text-align: center; margin: 10px auto;"> DCI EXEC REG </div>
2.					
3.	DCI	6 July	7/11	<i>WMA</i>	
4.					
5.	PAO		11 July	✓	
6.					
7.	ER		11 JUL 1988		
8.					
9.	DCI	12 July			
10.					
11.	PAO				
12.	<i>DDPAO</i>				
13.	DCI	22 July	2/29	<i>WMA</i>	
14.					
15.					

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional) Speaking Invitation, Yale Political Union New Haven, Connecticut, Spring Term or Washington, DC 12 - 14 March 1988

STAT M: William M. Baker Director, Public Affairs	EXTENSION 27676	NO. PAO NO. 88-0042 DATE 9 February 1988
--	--------------------	---

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
	RECEIVED	FORWARDED		

1. ER	11 FEB 1988		
2. DCI	12 Feb. 2/10	WMA	
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D-2-9-11

9 February 1988

STAT

DCI/PAO [redacted] 9Feb88

STAT

JUDGE:

Distribution:

Orig - Addressee

- 1 - DDCI [redacted]
- 1 - ER 88-
- 1 - D/ExStaff - [redacted]
- 1 - PAO 88-0042 [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - D/PAO
- 1 - PAO Chrono
- 1 - PAO Ames
- 1 - MED (Subject)
- 1 -

STAT

STAT

RE: Speaking Invitation
 Yale Political Union
 New Haven, Connecticut
 Spring Term
 or
 Washington, D.C.
 12 - 14 March 1988

Vice President of the Yale Political Union, Dana Milbank, has invited you to give a keynote address or debate on the New Haven campus at a convenient date during the spring term. The suggested format for an address is 30 minutes of remarks on a topic of your choice in the field of intelligence followed by 30 minutes of questions and answers. You could expect an audience of approximately 500 students, faculty and members of the community. The media would cover the event.

As an alternative, the Union has suggested meeting with you in Washington sometime between 12 - 14 March.

In 1985 and 1986 you hosted this group at the FBI Headquarters and enjoyed their stimulating questions. Last fall the Yale Political Union invited you to speak on campus, and I recommended that you decline, but invite the Union members to meet with you in Washington during one of their visits. Since you most likely will be out of the country during the time the Union will be visiting Washington and your spring speaking schedule is already heavily committed, I recommend that you decline this invitation and ask for a rain check for the next time the group is in the area. If you agree, attached is a letter for your signature.

STAT

[redacted signature box]

Bill Baker



Washington, D. C. 20505

16 FEB 1988

Mr. Dana Timothy Milbank
Vice President
The Yale Political Union
1951 Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut 06520

Dear Mr. Milbank:

Thank you for asking me to speak at the Yale Political Union meeting this spring. As much as I have enjoyed meeting with the Union members in the past, I am unable to make a commitment at this time. I am afraid that the two days in March when one Political Union delegation will be in Washington are also not dates I can make because I have a commitment out of the city. I do hope we can arrange to meet the next time the Union members are in Washington.

Best wishes for a successful program and a successful visit to Washington.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ William H. Webster

William H. Webster
Director of Central Intelligence



The Yale Political Union

For over 50 Years the National forum at Yale

1951 YALE STATION
NEW HAVEN, CT 06520
(203) 432-4412

President
JOHN V. WERTHEIM

Vice President
DANA T. MILBANK

Secretary
LISA PETERSON

Treasurer
PETER G. MOUNTFORD

Speaker
DAVID A. GARDEY

The Hon. William Webster
Director, CIA
Washington, DC 20505

28 December 1987

Board of Advisors: Alumni

KINGMAN BREWSTER
WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY, JR.
McGEORGE BUNDY
WILLIAM P. BUNDY
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN KERRY
EDWIN MEESE, III
CYRUS R. VANCE

Board of Advisors: Faculty

GUIDO CALABRESI
WILLIAM NORDHAUS
H. BRADFORD WESTERFIELD

REFERENCE

Dear Mr. Webster:

I have the honor of inviting you to speak at Yale this spring. Each term, the Yale Political Union invites a select list of distinguished leaders and opinion makers from across the globe to address its members.

For over 50 years, the Yale Political Union has been widely considered the most prominent campus forum for political ideas in America. We are the largest student organization at Yale, and our membership covers the full spectrum of political opinion. Recent guests of the Union include John Anderson, Caspar Weinberger, William F. Buckley, Arthur Laffer, Vernon Walters, Eugene McCarthy, Chris Dodd, and Wilson Goode. Earlier this month Senator Paul Simon kicked off his Connecticut campaign before a capacity crowd at a Political Union meeting. Local media coverage of our meetings is strong, and for important policy issues, we sometimes receive national coverage.

Although it has always been a policy of the Political Union not to offer honoraria to guest speakers, we will be happy to cover your travel expenses to and from New Haven, as well as lodging, should you choose to spend the night at Yale. A typical visit to the Political Union includes dinner at Mory's, a keynote address or a debate with students - whichever you prefer - and an informal reception with students after the meeting.

Our schedule for the Spring Term is still flexible. Except for the period between 11 March and 28 March, we would be pleased to host you on any evening or afternoon, Sunday through Thursday. If you are unable to join us in New Haven, but would enjoy meeting with members of the Political Union, we will be sending a delegation to Washington, DC, from 12 March through 14 March.

Finally, let me emphasize what an honor it would be to have the opportunity to meet with you. Please contact me if you are interested in speaking before the Yale Political Union. I look forward to greeting you in New Haven.

Respectfully,


Dana Timothy Milbank
Vice President